

Apartheid Changes Course

Trace how a system was built, challenged, and ended.

SS7H1.c "Explain the creation and end of apartheid in South Africa and the roles of Nelson Mandela and F.W.de Klerk."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the three full sentences in paragraph 1 that begin "Officials," "The Group Areas Act," and "Pass laws"; circle the four full sentences in paragraph 2 that begin "Nelson Mandela," "Before his arrest," "Mandela spent," and "After his 1990 release"; box the two full sentences in paragraph 3 that begin "In 1990" and "De Klerk's government"; then write 1, 2, and 3 beside the sentences that begin "In 1990," "De Klerk's government," and "In April 1994," in that order.

From Apartheid to Democracy

- ① In 1948, South Africa's National Party government began creating apartheid, a system of racial separation and white minority rule. Officials classified people by race and passed laws that gave white people most political power, land, and better-funded schools. The Group Areas Act forced many Black, Indian, and Coloured families from neighborhoods reserved for whites. Pass laws controlled where Black South Africans could live and work. Black South Africans could not vote in national elections, so they had little power to change these unfair laws.
- ② Nelson Mandela led the African National Congress, or ANC, in opposing apartheid. Before his arrest, Mandela organized protests and helped form an ANC armed group after peaceful protest was met with violence. The government arrested Mandela in 1962, and a court sentenced him to life in prison in 1964. Mandela spent 27 years in prison, becoming a worldwide symbol of resistance. After his 1990 release, Mandela helped lead negotiations to replace apartheid with a democracy for all South Africans.
- ③ In 1990, President F. W. de Klerk lifted the ban on the ANC and ordered Mandela's release. De Klerk's government then repealed major apartheid laws and negotiated with Mandela, the ANC, and other political groups. Mandela helped lead the ANC in these negotiations, which aimed to create a democratic constitution and elections for all races. In April 1994, South Africans of all races voted in the first national election open to all adults. Mandela became president, marking apartheid's end.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Name two ways the National Party government created apartheid. How did these actions limit Black South Africans?

2 Describe Mandela's role in resisting apartheid and his role after his release from prison.

3 What two major actions did F. W. de Klerk and his government take in 1990 and afterward to help end apartheid?

4 What happened in April 1994, and why did this event show that apartheid had ended?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly three sentences that explain the creation and end of apartheid. In your sentences, include one action by Mandela and one action by F. W. de Klerk.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the three full sentences in paragraph 1 that begin “Officials,” “The Group Areas Act,” and “Pass laws”; circle the four full sentences in paragraph 2 that begin “Nelson Mandela,” “Before his arrest,” “Mandela spent,” and “After his 1990 release”; box the two full sentences in paragraph 3 that begin “In 1990” and “De Klerk’s government”; then write 1, 2, and 3 beside the sentences that begin “In 1990,” “De Klerk’s government,” and “In April 1994,” in that order. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name two ways the National Party government created apartheid. How did these actions limit Black South Africans?	The government classified people by race and passed laws favoring white people. It also used laws such as the Group Areas Act and pass laws to control where Black South Africans could live and work, while denying them a national vote.
2	Describe Mandela’s role in resisting apartheid and his role after his release from prison.	Mandela led the ANC, organized protests, and helped form an ANC armed group. After his release, he helped lead negotiations to replace apartheid with a democracy.
3	What two major actions did F. W. de Klerk and his government take in 1990 and afterward to help end apartheid?	De Klerk lifted the ban on the ANC and ordered Mandela’s release. His government repealed major apartheid laws and negotiated with political groups.
4	What happened in April 1994, and why did this event show that apartheid had ended?	South Africans of all races voted in the first national election open to all adults. This showed that national political participation was no longer limited by race, and Mandela became president.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Apartheid began when the National Party used racial classification and laws to give white people political power. Mandela resisted apartheid, endured prison, and helped negotiate a democracy after his release. De Klerk removed the ban on the ANC, repealed apartheid laws, and negotiated changes that led to the 1994 election.

Accept accurate explanations that connect apartheid’s creation to racial laws and white minority rule, and its end to the repeal of laws, negotiations, and the 1994 election. Student responses should include accurate, distinct roles for Mandela and de Klerk.